

Sunday School Growth

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

"It seems as if I had discovered a new country, where no other adventure chooses to follow," Robert Raikes wrote pathetically in 1788. He had introduced into Gloucester, England, a novel school that was open only on Sundays, and in which children of the factories were gathered for simple instruction in the rudiments of education and religion. The school and its founder were hooted at and derided. The churches opposed the work as direct sacrilege, the state opposed it on the grounds that the masses must be made to keep their places and given less education, or England would have a horror equal to the French revolution.

Yet Robert Raikes, newspaper man and philanthropist, went on with his work despite the fact that "no other adventurer" seemed coming his way. In proof of the good of his theory the ragamuffin school of twelve street urchins has grown into a world-wide organization over twenty-six millions strong. In the United States alone there are nearly 12,000,000 pupils and teachers in the Sunday schools, enough to make an army equal to one four times as great as the combined standing armies of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

The Sunday school children of the United States, with the addition of one million of their teachers, could easily replace the population of Mexico, and yet they represent the growth of an idea hardly a century old in this country. The German sects of Pennsylvania are said to have had a Sunday school before the time of the one in Gloucester, and it is claimed that a Methodist woman, Hannah Ball, had a Sunday school in successful operation fourteen years before Raikes founded his. That is many, many, and so faithfully tended that the present system is generally conceded to have sprung from all accounts, this Robert Raikes was a sunny hearted fellow, who had learned much of the pathos of the world through his work as a newspaper man, and who was anxious to try some means of alleviating the sufferings of little children. He had seen the horrors of prison life, and had tried to help there, but found that one must begin earlier on criminals and prevent the disease in the young rather than try to effect a cure in the adult, especially when the sentiment of the times was against it. So on Sundays he gathered in from the street the waifs who worked week days in the factories, and with the help of a woman to whom he paid a shilling each Sunday he began to teach the first principles of morality and lay a ground-work for education.

Church, state, and press were against him for a while; then the work in its goodness spread out beyond his control. It began its conquest of county after county, and those who had opposed it awoke eventually to its great helpfulness and realized that it was doing for the nation what other institutions had failed to do. In 1804, twenty-four years after he had first discovered his "new country," the freedom of the city where he had been derided was given him, and the idea had spread from England into Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and America. Little is known of these first American Sunday schools. Records show that at the home of Thomas Crenshaw, in Hanover County, Va., a school was organized under the direction of Bishop Ashbury in 1786. The Methodist conference of Charleston, S. C., in 1792, passed a resolution in favor of Sunday schools, and a negro teacher, found of such work. In 1791 Philadelphia organized the first day, or Sunday School Society, still in existence, whose object was to establish Sunday schools for the poor. Boston followed with one in 1791, New York with one, under a negro teacher, in 1792; Paterson, N. J., in 1794; Pawtucket, R. I., in 1795, and Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1796. These were the pioneers in this country.

The first schools were primarily for the children of the poor, and for that reason were unpopular for a while, American democracy resenting such discrimination. In fact, they were called "ragged schools," and an English fashion, and the name lasted until as late as 1830, when Dr. Lyman Beecher took his own children into the schools, asked his better class parishioners to do the same, and so removed the stigma of caste which had been unintentionally placed on the schools. Since then rich and poor, great and small, have shared alike in the benefits that accrue from class study of the Bible.

Sunday schools have greatly increased in popularity since the day—eighty-seven years ago—when an irate Connecticut minister shook his cane at a pretty girl of his congregation and accused her of "doing the devil's work" because she had organized a Sunday school. Bishops, ministers, and laymen are all working together now for the common good that can be done by this agency. In 1826 there were 150,000 pupils in the Sunday schools of the United States, something like one-sixth of the population of the country. The second anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held that year. As there were only 200 miles of railway in the country at that time the attendance was necessarily small, the knowledge of the work not very widely disseminated, and the concerted effort of all Protestant denominations not yet secured. The early lessons were such as each school might choose for itself. Usually they were certain passages of the Bible, with explanations by the pastor or the superintendent. Long passages and whole chapters were memorized and repeated, and the faculty of reason was not developed in the child. In fact, a child was not supposed to be capable of reasoning.

Of very day some one made the astounding discovery that a child can think, that it really has ideas of its own, that it can interpret passages of Scripture and ask intelligent questions about them. Preparing a better order of lessons. In 1826 the American Sunday School Union urged a scheme for the adoption of selected lessons. The next year this association endorsed the plan of Rev. Albert Johnson, who had prepared a series of lessons to extend over five years, preparing text books for the use of the schools. In 1832 Orange Judd, famous as the editor of an agricultural paper, improved on the existing system and added historical data and analysis to the lessons.

To Bishop Vincent, of Chautauque fame, however, belongs the credit of inaugurating the present system of Bible study, as exemplified in the international Sunday school lessons. He had been called into the secular work of lesson making by the Chicago Sunday School Union in 1835. His able assistant was B. F. Jacobs, who immediately put in a plea for three things—that the same lesson be had each Sunday for the whole school; that the same lesson be used throughout the world on the same day, and that all newspapers and magazines that would be persuaded to print explanatory notes on the lessons, and so diffuse a wider knowledge of the world throughout the world. Mr. Jacobs' plea has become a real thing, and the millions of schools of

the world recite the same lessons each Sunday. A committee which chooses the lessons for the world's use is composed of picked men from the countries using the International Lessons. Fifteen men on this side of the Atlantic devote a week's session each year to the work. Twelve of these are from the United States and three from Canada. The committee merely selects the text, then each denomination takes it and adds its own explanations and notes and has its own text books printed in its own publishing houses.

As a rule, the lessons are divided between the Old and the New Testament. At the top of each lesson the committee places the topic; it selects a memory verse and a golden text, and aims at a very comprehensive yet simple course that will allow the Bible to be covered in a six years' course of study. The lessons as they appear in the Sunday schools are simplified, and interpretations, as stated, but the interpretations being placed within reach of each mind, from the kindergarten tot to the seniors of the Bible class.

Few institutions have shown such remarkable progress as the Sunday school. As an educative factor it has possibilities.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Norfolk, 3; Richmond, 2.
Roanoke, 4; Lynchburg, 0.
Portsmouth, 1; Danville, 1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Danville at Portsmouth.
Norfolk at Richmond.
Lynchburg at Roanoke.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Norfolk..... 21 30 324
Roanoke..... 20 29 324
Danville..... 22 30 324

CROWD THREATENS UMPIRE.

Richmond Police Prevent Violence In Game with Norfolk.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Richmond, Va., July 18.—Norfolk took the first game of the series from Richmond to-day by a score of 3 to 2. Umpire Handiboe narrowly escaped being mobbed in the ninth inning when he called Hefner out at third after he had got his base on balls and gone to third on Wallace's hit. Four thousand persons invaded the diamond, evidently intending to do bodily injury to the umpire, but the police prevented violence.

Score by innings:

R.I.E.
Richmond..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 4 0
Norfolk..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

Batteries—Richmond, Long and Cowan; Norfolk, Oley and Edwards.

Roanoke Downs Lynchburg.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Roanoke, Va., July 18.—Roanoke won the first game of the series with Lynchburg, in an eight-inning game, a thunderstorm having prevented full play. Willis' fine pitching for Roanoke did the business. Score:

R.I.E.
Roanoke..... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 6 4 8
Lynchburg..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Willis and Cotey; Clin, Oakley, and Sturdevant.

Portsmouth and Danville Tie.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Norfolk, Va., July 18.—Portsmouth and Danville scored once each in the game this afternoon, the game being called at the end of the ninth inning. Portsmouth batted enough to win, but their hits did not come at the right time. Score:

R.I.E.
Portsmouth..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
Danville..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Shuman and Martin; Walker and Cooper.

Washington Filly Is Winner.

Mr. M. E. Joyce's American saddle-bred filly, Winona D., 3385, won the red ribbon in the general utility class for two-year-olds at the Manassas Horse Show. This filly was shown out of her class, and had there been a class for American saddle horses the probabilities are that the blue ribbon would have been brought to Washington. Winona D. was bred in Kentucky, the home of the finest saddle horses in the world.

A SIMPLE SUMMER GOWN.

2596

2597

A pretty fashion for a gown of lawn or foulard which is not so difficult to realize that the amateur dressmaker may not undertake it without any difficulty, has been in vogue for some time.

The price of these patterns is 25 cents, or either may be obtained by inclosing 10 cents in stamps and addressing Pattern Department, The Washington Herald, 724 Fifteenth street northwest, giving number (2596 and 2597) and size wanted.

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In this country beyond those of our common schools, for while the public school and the Sunday school go hand in hand in country districts, using the same buildings, having the same teachers, the enrollment of Sunday school pupils exceeds that of public school pupils of the same age. Sunday schools are graded in the larger cities, the teachers are trained for the work, promotions are made according to advancement in scholarship, and superintendents are selected with a view to their administrative abilities, their education, and their general fitness. Modern educational methods are introduced, blackboards and charts are liberally used to illustrate problems, libraries are filled with reference books, and pupils are expected to use them. From a meeting place for a part of the repetition of Psalms and texts, the Sunday school has grown into a large school, filled with eager pupils who study the Bible with intelligence and become dependable factors in making the world better, more enlightened, and more helpful.

A great home work is done by the schools to reach those who cannot come to the lessons. There is also a "cradle roll," on which is registered the name of each child born to parents who are members or are interested in the work, and this child is kept under the eye of the school until large enough to enter and become a student. Attendance is encouraged in every way, and leading schools devote one day each year to a canvass of their city or town to determine the Sunday school census, to see just who attends and ascertain why others stay away. One memorable day in London the Sunday schools visited every person in that great city, thus proving the far-reaching possibilities of the great organization.

To-morrow—Law and the Liquor Traffic.

FATAL SHOOTING ON FREIGHT

Negro Kills White Man and Badly Wounds Another.

All Were Stealing Ride in Empty Coal Car When Altercation Leads to Tragedy.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Lynchburg, Va., July 18.—Robert Cooper, of Madison, was instantly killed, and William A. Lawhorn, of this city, was seriously wounded to-day by an unknown negro, who shot the two men after a quarrel on a west-bound freight train of the Norfolk and Western, a few miles from the city.

The two white men had spent the morning in the country, and had jumped the freight to ride back to the city, when the negro and a companion clambered into the empty coal car in which they were sitting. An altercation arose, and both Lawhorn and Cooper attempted to jump out of the car, when the negro pulled his gun.

Cooper was shot in one lung, while Lawhorn received a wound in the jaw. The negroes escaped.

TWO MURRAYS IN FIELD.

Mix-up in Anne Arundel May Split County Delegation.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Annapolis, Md., July 18.—The Anne Arundel election supervisors to-day confirmed the appointment of Winfield E. Murray as judge in the Fourth district of the county at the Democratic primaries called for July 27.

Murray was appointed at a meeting held July 9, over the strong protest of the Wells faction of the county Democracy. He is a strong anti-Wells man and acknowledged adherent of Gen. Frank A. Bond, who will contest Dr. George Wells' leadership at the primaries.

Through an error on the part of Clerk Tighman, the board's credentials were sent to Winfield S. Murray, a nephew of the man really appointed, and a Wells supporter. The latter qualified before a notary public, and will, it is understood, contest the right to serve with his uncle, who was sworn in to-day. This will cause a wide split in the party ranks, and may result in a new election.

In the Fourth and two sets of delegates to the county convention in Annapolis on Wednesday, July 31.

BANK CASHIER GETS 5 YEARS.

Geiger, However, Is Released Pending Action of Appeal.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Baltimore, July 18.—John W. Geiger, formerly cashier of the Canton National Bank, who was found guilty last Saturday by a jury in the United States District Court of the charge of misusing the funds of the bank, was sentenced to five years in jail by Judge Morris this afternoon. He was released on \$10,000 bail, however, pending the hearing of an appeal.

Jerome G. Hancker, who was accused of having attempted to influence the Geiger jury, was discharged from custody to-day by United States Commissioner Rogers, there being insufficient evidence to sustain the charge.

FARMER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Bosserman Is Supposed to Have Gone to Sleep on Track.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Staunton, Va., July 18.—Isaac Bosserman, a farmer, residing near this place, was killed to-day.

The unfortunate man had been to Christians Crossing from West View to deliver a message to his wife's sister, and was returning home. It is supposed that he sat down near the track to rest, and that sleep overcame him, he having had no sleep the previous night.

CITIZENS UPHOLD MAYOR.

Demand that Roanoke Council Pay Greeks for Damaged Shops.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Roanoke, Va., July 18.—The mass meeting of citizens called by Mayor Cutchin to take up the matter of paying the damages suffered by Greeks in the riot of Saturday night, when all the Greek restaurants were smashed, to-night passed resolutions calling on the city council to pay the bills at once.

Another resolution asks the council to increase the police force.

Elliott Glover Dies at Saranac.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Winchester, Va., July 18.—Messages to-day from Saranac Lake, N. Y., announce the death of Elliott Glover, twenty-eight years old, son of the late Eugene Glover, of Berryville, following a lingering illness. The remains will be brought to Berryville for interment. Three brothers, Eugene, Lewis, and Thomas Glover, and one sister, Mrs. Montague Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., survive him.

Prof. Earl B. Wood III.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Boys, Md., July 18.—Prof. Earl B. Wood, superintendent of schools for Montgomery County, is ill at his home in Boys, Md., and has been sick for several days, and went to Rockville yesterday, but had to return. His illness is not believed to be serious.

MAY BOYCOTT ROAD

Alexandrians Will Be Asked to Aid the Union.

PLAN MEETING SUNDAY NIGHT

Washington Central Labor Union's Action Will Decide Action of Employers Toward Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Line—Do Not Desire to Injure Luna Park.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU, (Bell Telephone 113.)

529 Second Street.

Alexandria, Va., July 18.—Whether the Washington Central and Mount Vernon Railway Company will be declared "unfair" to organized labor on account of the discharge of union employees will be decided at a meeting of the Alexandria Trades Council, the local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the adjustment committee of the Central Labor Union of Washington next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the hall of the local trades council.

The situation since the beginning of the trouble, more than two months ago, will be thoroughly reviewed, and the outlook for the successful prosecution of definite measures directed against the company will be considered in full. Whatever conclusion is reached will be reported Monday night to the Washington Central Labor Union, which is expected to act at once, in accordance with the recommendations. The decision of the Washington body will be concurred in, it is understood, the following night by the Alexandria Trades Council.

The meeting Sunday afternoon will be open to the public, which will, it is thought, assist the members of the adjustment committee in their work. The Central Labor Union in ascertaining to what extent residents of this city are willing to aid in carrying out any plans which may be proposed for boycotting the road. In this connection the result, in so far as Luna Park is concerned, will be fully discussed. The attitude of the management of this resort to organized labor, it is declared, has always been entirely satisfactory, but it is pointed out that it will be necessary for the management to withdraw of patronage from the electric line which the park is reached.

May Provide Substitute.

Owing to the fact that so many workers have to use the electric line in going to and from their work in Washington, only a conditional boycott, it is said, could be enforced, unless other means of transportation between this city and Washington are provided. As to this point, it was stated this evening that representatives of labor had been informed by Supt. Callahan, of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, that a more convenient schedule might be arranged for the single ferry now in operation. It is understood that evening trips of the boat were practically promised under certain conditions.

The Washington committee which will take part in the meeting Sunday will include Samuel De Neely, national organizer of the American Federation of Labor; John Brinkman, John Lorch, president of the Central Labor Union; J. J. Purcell, and several others.

The difficulty between the company and the union began when Supt. Colvin dismissed a number of employees, many of them among the oldest in the service, immediately following the organization by them of the local branch of the Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. It is stated that President King, enjoying the respect of their communities and all of their constitutional rights. It has been made known to the State Department in Washington that these 5,000 alleged victims of the Guatemalan government never existed, except in the minds of those who invented them for political purposes. As the facts come to light, it is declared that the people of the United States will generally understand that the administration in Guatemala of President Estrada Cabrera is one of order and peace, devoted to the promotion of industry and the fostering of education.

CHILD FINDS MOTHER DEAD.

Uses Pin and Mirror to Determine Whether Life Exists.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Norfolk, Va., July 18.—Mrs. D. W. Boger, of Norfolk, Tenn., was found dead in her bed at the Sea View Hotel, Sea View, early this morning. Her death was discovered by her thirteen-year-old son, who tried to awaken her to see a passing ship.

The boy stuck a pin in the body and then held a glass to her nose to determine whether life was extinct.

CARDINAL TO VISIT SHOW.

Will Be Guest of Knights at Jamestown Next Month.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Baltimore, July 18.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is stopping with some friends near Westminster, Md., will go to Jamestown on August 8, where he will be a guest of the Knights of Columbus. The national convention of the organization will open there on August 6, and there will be representatives from all parts of the country.

Upon the arrival of the cardinal on August 8 he will be met by a committee and escorted to the Audubon Building, where the exercises will begin at noon. The cardinal will make an address. In the afternoon he will review the military parade.

NAVY CHAPLAIN ACCUSED.

Unnamed Officer Said to Have Defrauded Portsmouth Banker.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Portsmouth, Va., July 18.—Commonwealth's Attorney Tilton to-day caused a summons to be issued to A. S. J. Gammon, a banker, to appear before the August grand jury as a State's witness against John Doe for felony. Tilton said that complaint has been made to him by attorneys for Gammon, alleging that the latter has been defrauded by a naval officer by means of a series of bogus checks. Further that this Tilton declined to be interviewed.

The identity in this instance of "John Doe" could not be learned, though it is said to be a navy chaplain, now absent from this station. Gammon, who is a well-known citizen, refuses to be interviewed.

The grand jury meets the first Monday in August.

Col. John B. Aldrich Dead.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Fredericksburg, Va., July 18.—Col. John R. Aldrich, a prominent farmer of Aldrich, Spotsylvania County, died this evening after a few hours' illness. For a number of years he was commissioner of revenue and county treasurer. He served throughout the Civil War in the Confederate army. His widow and three children survive him.

Death of Mrs. J. W. Davis.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Fredericksburg, Va., July 18.—Mrs. J. W. Davis died yesterday at her home, Flat Run, Orange County, aged thirty-two years. Her husband and six children survive her.

AMERICAN INTERESTS

IN GUATEMALA

It would appear that the school of Journalism which in the United States and in the heats of summer occupies itself with dispatching fleets to the Pacific and precipitating war with Japan has some adepts in Latin America. The assertion is freely made that some of the false and pernicious publications, originally appearing in journals in the Spanish language, concerning the present situation in Guatemala have misled not a few of the reputable members of the American press. It is stated that many of these reports, originally published in Spanish, have been spread broadcast in the United States through agencies controlled by enemies of the Guatemalan government.

This method of carrying a political contest in Guatemala into America, through misrepresentations and through exaggerations of reports which were false even in their origin, is beginning to attract not a little attention in financial circles in the United States. It is perceived that such a method of attack, if it can be prosecuted successfully, is calculated not alone to injure the government against which it is directed; such attacks are prejudicial to the general interest and material prosperity of the country, and are calculated to injure the interests of American citizens and companies which have invested many millions of capital in various enterprises, agricultural, business, and commercial, in Guatemala.

For example, the Northern Railway Company of Guatemala represents an investment of large sums of American capital, which has been invested very largely because of the expectation that the completion of this railway would increase immensely the reciprocity of commercial interests between the United States and Guatemala. The greater facility of communication which this new line will afford between the markets of Guatemala, whose purchasing power will grow with the preservation of peace and the promotion of industry, and the producing centers of the United States, should vastly increase commerce in both directions between the two countries. Moreover, this railway is the result largely of American engineering skill, and is constructed largely of materials bought in the United States. This new line is to-day on the very verge of completion. The enterprises to which it will give rise will still further multiply the interests of American capital in Guatemala.

It is perceived by interested capitalists, as well as by wage earners whose property will be promoted, both in the United States and Guatemala by the preservation of peace and order, that the circulation of false reports in the American press will not only be without benefit to anybody, but tend to injure this conspicuous enterprise. The propaganda of revolution excites distrust, and methods aimed to compel the Guatemalan government to employ such a method of attack should be engaged in industrial pursuits are not conducive to commercial progress.

A single example of these false and incendiary publications will serve to illustrate their evil purpose. A dispatch was recently published purporting to come from Yacahucha, Mexico, asserting that more than 3,000 persons in Guatemala had recently been executed by order of the government of that country. Among the alleged victims were named such persons as Gen. Valentin Amaya, who is now in the United States on charges of treason; and Ernesto Sandoval, who is now, as a matter of fact, the attorney general in the Guatemalan government, and many others who are this moment alive and well in Guatemala, enjoying the respect of their communities and all of their constitutional rights. It has been made known to the State Department in Washington that these 5,000 alleged victims of the Guatemalan government never existed, except in the minds of those who invented them for political purposes. As the facts come to light, it is declared that the people of the United States will generally understand that the administration in Guatemala of President Estrada Cabrera is one of order and peace, devoted to the promotion of industry and the fostering of education.

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